Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1875.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

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Editors and Proprietors.

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THE OLD NORTH STATE.

HER LOYALTY DURING THE WAR.

Historical Address by ex-Governor Vance.

Number and Valor of her Soldiers.

Patriotism of her People.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA., August 18, 1875.

Pursuant to announcement previously made, there was a large gathering of ex-soldiers of the late Confederate States at the Baron-ial Hall of the hotel here to-day. More than half of the visitors, including ladies and gentlemen, were from the States of the Union, and a few Union and many ex-Confederate officers and soldiers, were present. Rev. Dr. J. William Jones, Secretary of the Society, called the meeting to order, and on his motion Judge Manning, of New Orleans, was unanimously elected president. Judge Manning was escorted to the platform, and profoundly returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him. The address was then delivered by the orator of the occasion, Governor Vance, of North Carolina.

Governor Vance said: "In consenting to accept the invitation of the Society to deliver an address to this meeting I have thought I could not do better than to give you such information as I could gather in regard to North Carolina and the part she bore in the great struggle between constitutional principles and a physical union, including (which appears somewhat like egotism) a record of the character of my own State, I feel hope to be pardoned, because such a position cannot unbecoming a true son of the soil, and because it is almost the only theme with which I could deal without the consumption of more time and search-ing of records than my engagements would permit."

After alluding to the fact that North Carolina reluctantly seceded, and, that the great leaders of the war were furnished by Virginia and other States," he proceeded to show what is the number of soldiers furnished, in the despite, courage, and loyalty, and unflinch service of those soldiers; in spite of material and supplies cut off, and in the good faith and moral support of her people at large; and to all the qualities which make self-sacrifice, patriotism, and devotion to duty, North Carolina is entitled to stand where her troops stood in battle—behind no State, but in front ranks of the confederation, signed and abreast with the best, the foremost, and the bravest," and he regretted exceedingly that most of the facts and figures he had to give were almost entirely from memory, though he was confident they would approximate exactness.

NORTH CAROLINA'S PART.

It might be said that only eleven States—Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee, were committed to the late war on the Southern side. Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri "were only partially engaged," the great majority of their people remaining with the Union. Of these seven, North Carolina was a territory the seventh in total population the third, in wealth, the seventh, in value of land, products the fourth, in production of cotton the ninth, in production of corn the fourth, and of wheat, rye, and oats the third, and in the number of horses and cattle the four h, in manufactures the third, in production of iron and material of war about the fourth, and in food crops, fisheries, and naval stores the first. Her material condition, average wealth, credit, intelligence, and resources, were good and improving.

She was the last to move in the drama of secession, and went, finally, more from a sense of duty to her sisters and the sympathies of neighborhood and blood, than from a deliberate conviction that it was good policy or right. Yet, "none stood by that desperate venture with better faith or greater efficiency," and the Governor declared, "As far as I have been able to learn, North Carolina furnished more soldiers in proportion to white population, and more supplies and material in proportion to her means, for the support of that war than any other State of the Confederacy."

THE SOLDIERS THE STATE FURNISHED.

"The report of the Adjutant-General's office of the State will show that North Carolina sent into the service of the Confederacy:

As volunteers, at the onset	61,656
Reenlisted by volunteers from	21,668
Conscripts	18,585
Making in all	104,829
Deserters from North Carolina in the Confederate service	10,000
Absentees, never reported	3,963
State service, never reported	1,227
Home guards	5,686
Troops from North Carolina serving in other States not borne on our rolls	5,013
Total of all grades	121,038

Of the number 107,732 were regular soldiers in the army, 2,400 were neither in the State service, and the remainder, 10,906, were detailed, including garrison men, guarding prisoners, arresting deserters, &c. They were of all arms, as follows:

Infantry	70 regiments.
Cavalry	6 regiments, 4 battalions
Artillery	2 regiments, 4 battalions
Reserves	2 regiments, 9 battalions
Total	74 regiments, 7 battalions

"To the above are to be added 4 companies and 1 company attached to regiments and companies on our rolls serving in regiments of other States."

WHAT STATE FURNISHED MORE SOLDIERS?

"I don't know but what my assertion might be amended so as to claim that this is not relatively but positively more troops than any state put into service. At all events, I shall be glad if it brings forth the records of any sister State, and will submit when fairly beaten. According to the report of Adjutant-General Cooper the whole number of troops in the Confederate service was 600,000, of which North Carolina furnished largely more than one-sixth. One-tenth would have been her share. Her total white population was in 1860, 629,942; of this she sent to the war more than one man to every six souls! How they demeaned themselves the bloody records of killed and wounded in all the great battles of the war bear incontrovertible testimony.'

DISCIPLINE OF THE NORTH CAROLINIANS.

"Almost the only commands in Lee's army which were intact and serviceable at Appomattox," Governor Vance claimed, "were North Carolina brigades, and the statement is made, so far as we know without contradiction, that she there surrendered twice as many muskets as any other State. At Greensboro', too, Hoke's division of North Carolina troops was in splendid condition and efficiency, and constituted one-third or more of Johnson's army." While speaking on this subject Governor Vance declared that "the writers who pen biographies of the great and illustrious leaders which Virginia gave to the Confederacy have been too anxious to eulogize their heroes to give due attention to the forces which wrought their plans into such glorious results."

MUNITIAL AND WAR-SUPPLIES.

The speaker having shown how nobly North Carolina performed her duty to the Confederacy in furnishing soldiers, called the attention of the meeting to the part she took in furnishing supplies and money, though he had to regret that he was unable to furnish accurate figures, the records being out of his reach. He explained how under the pressure of circumstances the manufactures of North Carolina expanded; what they furnished the Confederacy and the people of sister States; how the State purchased the steamship, Lord Clyde, (afterwards the "Advance") and how she passed the blockade eleven times, each time bringing in stores of medicine, machinery, leather, cotton; shoes, munitions of war, &c., not only for North Carolina, but for the Confederate Government; not only for their people. In addition to these supplies brought in from abroad, immense supplies of bacon, beef, flour and corn were furnished from their own fields. "Old men and women in many cases guided the plough whilst children followed with the hoe in the gaping furrows."

HOW THE DESTITUTE AT HOME WERE PROVIDED FOR.

"In addition to providing for the soldiers in the field, there was still a more difficult task," the orator asserted, "in providing for the destitute at home—a task which the military men did not appreciate properly. To meet this necessity, granaries were established at several points, and corn distributed in the most needy districts, committees were appointed in each county to look after the needy, and commissioners selected whose sole duty it was to provide salt. The Salt became for the time a grand treasure, and it is my opinion that no public work performed in that great struggle was more deserving of praise than that of Salt which North Carolina made to provide for the poor families of those who were fighting for her on distant battlefields. These efforts went to the very gist of our success."

WHY THE CONFEDERACY FAILED.

After paying an eloquent tribute to the old and young of North Carolina, who furnished the sinews of war, and speaking of "the effort made in public and private to avert the calamities of war and to sustain the spirits of the people," he expressed the opinion that the cause of our ultimate failure began by neglect of those at home. Our civil administration lost the cause of the South. "And it was equal in ability and zeal to that displayed by our military administration—and the civilian does his part as well as the soldier—very different world have been the result. "The *morale* of our people at the beginning and for two years thereafter was excellent, and if it had been sustained I maintain that we could have won, notwithstanding the fearful disparity of numbers. Our cause was lost at home, not in the field."

A PIECE OF SECRET HISTORY.

Alluding to the fact that much has been said about the presence of "an unruly disloyal Unionelement in North Carolina during the war," and "the prevalence of the unjust impression that North Carolina could be easily detached from her duty to her confederates," Governor Vance said that "it seemed if ere were some who presumed upon it for important purposes.

"Soon after the failure of the Hampton Roads conference I was visited by Governor Graham whose worth we so recently deplore, who was then a senator of the Confederate States. After giving all particulars of that conference which had not appeared in the papers, and the prevailing impressions of congressional circles about Richmond, &c., he informed me that a number of leading gentlemen there, desirous of obtaining peace through Mr. Davis, and believing the end inevitable and not distant, had requested him to visit me and urge me as Governor of North Carolina to take steps in making separate terms with Mr. Lincoln, and thus inaugurate the conclusion. Governor Graham remarked that he had agreed to lay their request before me without promising to add his personal advice thereto.

"I asked who these gentlemen were, and with some reluctance, he gave me their names—chiefly senators and representatives in the Confederate States Congress. I asked why these gentlemen did not begin negotiations on their own States with the enemy, and if they would come out in the papers with the request to me.

"He said *they would not* take the initiative. They were so surrounded at home, and so trammelled by pledges, &c., as to render it impossible. I declined the proposition, of course, and asked him to say to those gentlemen, with my compliments, that in the mountains of North Carolina, where I was reared, when a man was whipped he had to do his own hollaoing; that the technical word "enough could not be cried by proxy. This secret piece of history will serve to show that there was a faithness of heart and a smiting together of the knees in other parts of the South outside of North Carolina."

THE SOUTHERN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The concluding portion of Governor Vance's address was devoted to commendation of the Southern Historical Society and the necessity of securing material for a true history. It was delivered with great eloquence and with excellent effect. It abounded in anecdotes and illustrations and personal examples of the heroism and patriotism displayed by the North Carolinians on the field of battle and at home; but I am compelled by due regard for space to omit them from my report.

GOOD FOR WARREN.

The Warrenton *Gazette* says some of its exchanges seem to forget that there is such a place as Warren. They are continually boasting that certain counties gave only fifty or an hundred white votes against Convention. As far as we know and believe, only five white men in Warren voted against Convention, and three of them were carpet baggers. It is true we are in the midst of *darkness*, but like the needle to the pole. Warren is ever true to herself and the best interests of the State.

LONDON—A warehouse at Gloucester, nine stories high, 1,200 feet long, and containing much grain, is entirely consumed by fire.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 31. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1875. NO. 43

GOVERNOR BROGDEN THE ORANGE VACANCY AND THE SENTINEL.

Notwithstanding our respect for the opinions of the present editor of the *Sentinel* candor compels us to say that we feel the greatest surprise at the position that paper has taken in reference to the course of Governor Brogden in calling the election to fill the vacancy in the Orange delegation.

The *Sentinel* maintains that the special election in Orange has been fixed by Governor Brogden on the first day on which under the law he could order it to be held. In support of this assertion the *Sentinel* cites specially two and only two provisions of the law.

First. The provision requiring that thirty days notice should be given by the County Commissioners before establishing any new polling place or changing any old one.

Second.—The provision requiring the Secretary of State to send registration books to the counties on or before the first Monday in June prior to the regular August election.

Because the law makes these provisions in regard to the regular biennial elections, the *Sentinel* holds that they are absolutely necessary to a special election held by order of the Governor to fill a vacancy.

Now we take it that no one will deny that the object of the law is to secure to each constituency the full representation to which it is entitled under the law. Orange county is entitled to two delegates, she has only one and under Governor Brogden's ruling and the *Sentinel's* reasons can have only one until the 20th of September thirteen days after the Convention meets—and possibly not until fifteen days afterward, for if the election cannot be held until the 16th of September, the returns cannot be canvassed and the result announced until Saturday the 18th and probably not until Tuesday the 21st September.

This cannot be the law for, any construction of the law that deprives a county of its representation is a false construction, if one be possible that will ensure such representation.

But to come to the *Sentinel's* reasons for its opinion. It it were true that no election could be held without a change in polling places, as it is true that no such change can take place without thirty days notice, then indeed it would follow that at least thirty days notice should be given by the Governor, of the day fixed for the special election. But it is not at all necessary to establish new or to change old polling places in order to hold an election, for elections are so held without change every year.—Nor is it necessary to the validity of an election that the Secretary of State should provide registration books, &c. In the first place he is required to furnish them only when needed, and the next place if he does not furnish them, the Commissioners are authorized to provide them at the expense of the State.

Nor does the law require a special election to be held absolutely under the same rules that regular bi-ennial elections are held, but only "*so far as the particular case can be governed by the general rules*." If therefore the prime object of the statute, that is to say, the securing to every county its full representation, can not be obtained at a special election under the rules provided for general elections, then the general rules that interfere with that purpose must give way. The county of Orange, says the Constitution, is entitled to two representatives. Governor Brogden says that for a term at least they shall have only one. Which is supreme, Governor Brogden or the Constitution?

Nor is this all. Governor Brogden was either too particular or he was not particular enough. He ordered the election to take place on the 16th of September. According to our information the order was not issued until Tuesday the 18th of August. Will some kind political arithmatician be pleased to explain to us how an order could be issued in Raleigh, in Wake county, on the 18th of August, and reach Hillsboro in Orange county in time to enable the county commissioners to meet and discharge the duties required of them in cases of general elections thirty days before, to the 16th of September? According to our count there are only thirteen days in August, after the 18th of that month, and only fifteen days in September, prior to the 16th of that month—*twenty-eight days in all*!

If, therefore, thirty days notice be required the Governor has violated the law in ordering an election to be held on the 16th of September. If thirty days notice be not required he has used the discretion bestowed on him in such manner as to justify the severest censure that can be heaped upon him.

We respectfully submit that Governor Brogden's action is utterly indefensible.

THE INDEPENDENTS.

We learn from the Raleigh *News* that the Chairman of the State Executive Committee has received positive assurance of the position of Mr. Spake and that he will act unreservedly with the Democratic party.

We learn also that W. W. Walker, Esq., the present representative in the House, from Tyrrel county, writes as follows;

"We have elected Edward Ransom, the people's Candidate to the Convention. Dr. Ransom says he is Conservative and declares himself in favor of a Convention."

The Albemarle *Times* confirms Mr. Walker's statement, and says. We have reliable information from Tyrrell that Dr. Ransom ran as an independent Convention Democrat."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

ONE of the New England manufacturers, Mr. Edward Atkinson, in the July number of "Harper's Magazine," states the fact that those special branches of industry which are now the most depressed are the most protected by the Government.

BROTHER SHERMAN, the man of many tears declares that he loves Brother Beecher better than he loves his own wife. As a Brooklyn man, the *Courier Journal* says he might have made the declaration much more forcible by naming somebody else's wife.

MR. Andrew Johnson, son of the ex-President Johnson, denies all knowledge of the reported insurance on his father's life, though he says he has not yet been able to look over all of his father's papers. The estate of the ex-President is estimated at between $150,000 and $175,000.

AMONG the cadets at the Annapolis Naval Academy is a young native of Japan, named Matz Muller.

EUGENE, a poet, to Amelia:

"Come, sit down on the shelly shore,
And hear the mighty ocean roar."

AMELIA, a fashionable young lady, to Eugene;

"I can't sit down, you silly goose,
Because I'd rust my pant-back loose."

THE banks are overflowing with money, says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. Nobody denies it. The Republican party, by its contraction policy and threat of specie resumption, has paralyzed the business of the country. The surplus currency flows into the banks, but the people never see it. If the country was prosperous, the banks would show no such deposits as they now show.

MR. MOODY, the revival preacher, reached his home at Northfield, Mass., on Monday. He was met at the railroad station by one of his brothers, who drove him quietly to the old homestead. There was no excitement in Northfield on his arrival, and it is said that comparatively few persons in the place were even aware of his coming. Mr. Moody will remain with his brother for several weeks.

PRINCE CANILLO STARHEMBERG, of Austria, accompanied by Mr. Von Bedtenbacher, of his suite, is at Newport. The Prince has just made a tour through the Adirondacks, Canada, and the lakes, and will remain at Newport a few weeks, and then go West to hunt buffaloes. He is one of the largest land owners in Austria, and is a direct descendant of Prince Reidinger Von Starhemberg, who defended Vienna against the Turks.

THE irrepressible Gilmore proposes to celebrate the Centennial by having 100,000 persons sing the one hundredth psalm in honor of our one hundredth anniversary. Mr. Gilmore evidently has never heard the old story of all the inhabitants of the earth assembling on a given day and agreeing to shout at a given moment. Silence reigned supreme. Everybody held his tongue to hear the rest.

MR. Jefferson Davis declines to accept the gift of a homestead in Texas. He writ s to a Texas gentleman: "It is enough for me to know that your people, who have suffered by our common disaster, instead of blaming me for their misfortunes have been willing to share the remnant of their fortunes with me." The plan was to buy a farm by dollar subscriptions.

OUR sympathy is strongly invoked for that Inter-Ocean outrage crew at Chicago. Here is the management of the Dubuque, Iowa, Exposition, cordially inviting Jefferson Davis to make a speech at that grand affair, and the *Herald* of that city extends him a hearty welcome among his old friends. The crowd at Chicago so exhausted themselves over the Rockford invitation that Grant will have to lend them one of his bull pups in order that they may get up anything like a decent howl over this last "outrage." In a few days Boston will be inviting our "arch traitor" up there to make a speech, and then the Chicago toad will explode and be no more.

THE NEW TENNESSEE SENATOR.

The Atlanta *Constitution* congratulates the people of Tennessee upon the appointment of Chancellor David M. Key of Chattanooga to the United States Senatorship, made vacant by the death of Andrew Johnson and says:

"The mantle of the ex-president-senator could not have fallen upon one of his fellow East Tennesseans more worthy of the honor or better fitted for the position.

Senator Key has been for several years chancellor of the judicial district in which Chattanooga is, and is ranked as one of the best jurists in the state. He has, we believe, been prominent in the politics of Tennessee at various times, the last being in the canvass of 1872, when through the demoralizing influences of the Johnson Cheatham-Maynard contest, he was defeated for congress by "Bill" Crutchfield.

Senator Key is a man well advanced in years, of strong intellect, fine education and attainments, and one of the most popular men in his section. The governor has done well in securing to East Tennessee the continuation of the senatorial incumbency voted to her, and in securing one of its ablest citizens to be the incumbent."

WHILE Mr. Pierrepont, the Attorney General, declares positively that Gen. Grant is not a candidate for a third term and will not accept if nominated, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* calls attention to the significant fact that every Republican State Convention in the Union has endorsed his administration, and only one has declared that Grant should not be supported for the third term. Grant will be forced upon the Republican Nominating Convention by the money power, and will be accepted by the party.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The Charleston *News and Courier* commenting upon the opposition of certain Radicals in Illinois, to the invitation of Jefferson Davis to deliver the annual address before the Wenebago Agricultural Association says:

"The gentleman, in accepting the invitation, was prompted, we are confident, by no other wish than that of doing his part to set at rest the bitter memories of the Confederate war, and his self-respect will not allow him to go to a place where he has been cruelly stigmatized as a coward and murderer. In the South, Mr. Davis was censured during the war for supposed wrongheadness and nepotism and in the South he has been rebuked, since the war, for intemperance of speech. But the South even in this era of good-feeling, will not hold as her friends any set of so-called patriots who denounce him who, from Ball's Bluff to Appomattox, was the head and front of the Confederacy, and who in the cells at Fort Monroe, suffered more than any other Southerner suffered after the war closed. Mr. Davis, in devoting himself to the Confederate cause, did more, in his degree, than the officers and soldiers of the Confederate armies did in their degree; nor is he more guilty or blameworthy than they. At all events it would be a bad omen for the county if the South were to turn her back on Mr. Davis merely because his position was the most conspicuous, and his fall, therefore, the greatest. We are all in the same boat; and Rockford, Illinois, will hereafter be a good place for Southerners to pass by, and go round.

C. F. A.

The following is an extract from the proceedings of the Board of Managers of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association of their meeting on the 21st inst.

The Committee were instructed to prepare and have published at once the Premium list of the next Fair.

The position of Secretary and Treasurer were consolidated & Mr. T. C. DeRossett elected to the same.

Mr. E. E. Burness was elected *Chief Marshal* of the Fair of 1875.

Mr. Jas. A. Willard was elected *Superintendent*.

In view of the expected presence at the Fair of the Fort Fisher Veterans a special committee consisting of Col. John W. Atkinson, Col. W. L. DeRossett and Hon. A. M. Waddell were appointed to extend to them a hearty welcome, and also to write to the different military organizations of Virginia and North Carolina and Georgia to be present and act as an escort to said Veteran Corps.

Messrs F. W. Kercheer, C. D Myers and Wm. H. Green were appointed a committee to extend an invitation to the Military Brass Bands of this State to attend and to competete for a prize to be awarded the best and most skilful Band. The prize to be named hereafter. It was also desired to have a military tournament, and to reward to the best drilled and best uniformed and disciplined Company, a prize to be named hereafter.

The matter of a reception and entertainment of the Fort Fisher Veterans on the part of our citizens generally was discussed, having in view the call of a meeting of the citizens to provide for such purpose, but without action the Board adjourned.

T. C. DeRosett
Sect. Protem.

"Jessie, what was Joe's arm doing round your waist when you were at the front gate last night?" asked a precocious Lebanon boy of Pa's sister. "His arm wasn't round my waist; I won a belt from him, and he was taking my measure," replied the indignant young lady.

The celebrated Convent of the Capuhins, on the piazza Barberini at Rome, was confiscated by the government last month, and its inmates, the monks turned out of doors with small pensions to live on. The convent, containing many original paintings among others Guido's "St. Michel," was one of the Eternal City's curiosities visited by all strangers.

GLORIOUS old Bill Allen of Ohio! Stranger things have happened politically in this country than a tidal wave lifting Bill Allen over Ohio and into the presidential chair. The enthusiasm for him in the "Buckeye State" is at fever heat.

THE Detroit "Post" is alarmed at the report that the Long Branch Sartoris baby has very little hair on its head. The "Post" says: "This is ominous. Bald-headed, and not yet a month old! Cæsar was bald-headed!"

The "ensanguind undergarments" is what the Milwaukee *News* calls the flag that MORTON waves when speaking of Southern affairs.

A LUNATIC in a New Jersey asylum imagines he is Weston, the pedestrian and Walks around in his stocking feet, smiling blandly. And weston imagine that he isn't a lunatic, and walks around in his stocking feet, smiling blandly. Singular coincidence.

George Washington couldn't tell a lie, and that's what ails the average Vicksburg boy. The other day, when one of them accidentally broke a pane of glass in a store window, it was touching to see him walk bravely in the store and up to the merchant, and say: "Mr. Blank, I broke a pane of glass in the window there, and you can charge it to the old man's account! Put it down as a box of matches, and he'll never know the difference!"

A boy found a pocket book and returned it to its owner, who gave him a five cent piece. The boy looked at the coin an instant' and then handing it reluctantly back, audibly sighed, as he said, "I can't change it."

An Indiana girl wanted to see if her lover really loved her, and she got a boy to yell "mad dog!" as they were walking out. The lover flew over a fence and left her to be chewed up, she went right away and married a store clerk.

RADICAL HARMONY.

The Washington city *Republican*, the Radical President's own peculiar organ and mouth-piece, comments in the following terms upon a speech of the Radical Vice President, recently delivered at Bratteboro Vermont:

Aside from these suggestions, which insistently arise from a casual reading of the telegraphic report of his address last Wednesday, it will be generally conceded that it betrays a rambling and disconnected train of thought which shows his incapacity to concentrate his mind upon any well-defined policy of action. He flits here and there upon his theory of reconciliation, but flees away from it to touch upon the devotion of the ex-soldiers of the North to the principles of which they periled their lives, or to the respect the Northern people entertain for the dead defenders of the Union. Sad as the conclusion is, it must be apparent to any intelligent man that Mr. Wilson has either become so far insane as regards his public professions, that he is compelled to struggle to keep up an appearance of consistency, or that his unfortunate physical affections have produced more serious effects than the public had been led to believe.

If it be true as the *Republican* alleges that the mind of Vice President Wilson has become enfeebled by age and disease it seems to us that common decency would forbid the organ of the President from needlessly bringing the matter to public attention. If the Vice President shall be incompetent to discharge the duties of his high office let the proper step be taken at the proper time for his removal therefrom. Until then the mantle of charity should cover his infirmities in silence.

The Savannah *News* puts the Winnebago case, thus: "HAWLEY, who did the South more injury in one campaign by circulating HAYES' lies than Jeff Davis did the North during the entire war, is to visit Georgia, where he will be cordially received. And yet when President Davis is invited to an Illinois county fair, there is a long and loud protest. Waiter fetch us a couple of centennial on toast and a jorum of conciliation." And be sure!"

Evil Reports—The longer I live, the more I feel the importance of—1st, hearing as little as possible of what ever is to the prejudice of others; 2nd, believing nothing of the kind till absolutely forced to it; 3d, never drinking in the spirit of one who creates an ill report; 4th, always moderating as far as I can the unkindness expressed towards others; 5th, always believing that if the other side were heard, a very different account will be given of the matter.

GOLDSBORO HIGH SCHOOL

GOLDSBORO, N. C.

M. FETTER, A. M., Prof. Ancient and Modern Languages.
L. W. ADAMS, A.M., Prof. Mathematics.

The Third Term of this Institution will begin on Monday, Aug. 2, and end on Monday, Dec; 20, 1875.

THIS School is situated in the town of Goldsboro (the centre of four Railroads), and from its accessibility offers superior advantages to parents and guardians living in the surrounding countries or in the Eastern portion of the state. The location is healthy, and no fears of sickness need be entertained by parents sending their sons to this place, as not a single case of serious illness occurred in the school during the past scholastic year. No parent, therefore, can reasonably be deterred from patronizing this School on the score of the unhealthiness of the location.

Profs. or E. W. Adams, who has charge of the Mathematical Department, is an alumnus of Randolph Macon College, and has been a successful teacher of youth for many years.

The course of instruction is sound, thorough and extensive and seeks to develop and improve the mental powers of the pupils by training them to THINK, and by teaching them the right use of the precious gifts with which God has endowed them.

The discipline of the School, while it is mild and parental, enforces the strict obedience to every rule and regulation. All insubordination and disorderly conduct are wholly incompatible with scholastic training and mental progress, and whoever indulges in the former will be fined or lesson injury to his fellows, will be retained in the School.

Each and every pupil in attendance receives a due share of attention and consideration; for unless the heart and conscience be instructed and enlightened, mere scholastic learning will avail but little to the formation of a correct and upright character.

The four religious bodies being well represented in this place, every boarder is allowed to attend that church on Sunday which his parent may designate. This wish and preference of the parent will be strictly observed, as nothing of a sectarian character is countenanced in the School.

Boys are prepared for advance 1 classes in College or for the active business of life.

The building, hitherto known as the "Female College," has been secured by the Principal, and will hereafter be used as a school for boys.

Deadly weapons, intoxicating drinks, profanity and every species of gambling are strictly prohibited.

Terms, per Session of 20 Weeks

HALF IN ADVANCE—BALANCE ON FIRST OF OCTOBER.

Tuition for primary department	$15 00
" " Higher English	20 00
" " Advanced classes, with Algebra, etc.	25 00
Advanced classes with Latin	30 00
" " and with Latin and Greek	35 00
German, French, and book-keeping, each extra	5 00
Board, including fuel and lights	75 00
Incidental expenses	2 00

Each student will furnish, for his own use, a pair of blankets, a pair of sheets, a pair of pillow cases, and his towels.

No deduction from Tuition and Board in case of dismission or withdrawal, and only in cases of protracted sickness.

For further particulars, address

M. FETTER, Principal,
July 24—d&wtf GOLDSBORO, N. C'24

The Carolina Household Magazine,

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY of choice literature, will be issued from the GOLDSBORO MESSENGER OFFICE commencing with January, 1875. The first number will be ready for mailing by December 15th, and the period-ical will be published each succeeding month thereafter without interruption. No advantage will be neglected which either talent or capital can command to render each issue an agreeable and instructive compendium of choice reading, by popular writers, both home and abroad.

The Carolina Household Magazine

will be a large 28-page, eighty-four column monthly, handsomely printed on tinted book paper and beautifully illustrated. It is a thoroughly southern enterprise and its success is already fully assured. The publisher means to make it a first-class monthly, that, once introduced in the family circle, is sure to be eagerly watched for and carefully preserved. Its "PORTRAIT GALLERY" will prove an attractive feature. The January number will contain a life-like picture of

EX-GOV. Z. B. VANCE,

and biographical sketch, to be followed in each succeeding number with photographs of other prominent statesmen, divines, &c.

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NOTICE.

Carolina Central Railway,

GENERAL FREIGHT DEPARTMENT,
WILMINGTON, March 31st, 1875.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO THE fact that the Carolina Central Railway, being completed and fully equipped for business offers—with its connections at Wilmington, both via direct Steamer Lines and via Weldon at Portsmouth, to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Providence—unequaled facility for handling shipments from

WILMINGTON AND ALL EASTERN CITIES TO CHARLOTTE, STATESVILLE, GREENVILLE, SPARTANBURG

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april 3—80-1y

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Carriage and Wagon Making

ESTABLISHMENT,

Has added the services of a first-c ass

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and take pleasure in notifying the public that their orders will receive immediate attention. Charges low and satisfaction guaranteed!
aug. 8—1w P. H. HAYDEN

MT. AIRY WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Mt. Airy, N. C.

OPENS 15th OF MAY, 1875.

Board Per Month, $30; Per Week, $12.50; Per Day, $2.50.

WATER equal to Greenbrier White in every respect, and superior in many. Parties visiting the Springs by rail will get off the cars at Winston, N. C., where stages will convey them to the Springs.

The Madison Brass Band will be in attendance during the coming season.

N. S. SMITH & SONS,
Proprietors.
april 27 100-3m

A FORTUNE FOR $1.

LEGALLY AUTHORIZED.

Texas Gift Concert Association!

OF DENISON, TEXAS, WILL GIVE A

SECOND

Grand Gift Concert!

In aid of a Masonic and I. O. O. F. Temple,

SEPT. 22, 1875.

First Capital Gift.....$50,000
Second Capital Gift.....$25,000

Besides Gifts in proportion amounting in all to

$250,000,00!

LOWEST GIFT TO A WHOLE TICKET, $20

Price of a Whole Ticket, $5, which consists of five $1 Coupons.

COUPON TICKETS, $1,

Which will entitle the holder to admission to the Grand Concert, and to one fifth of whatever may be awarded to the whole ticket number.

Responsible agents wanted.

All orders for tickets sent direct promptly filled.

Circulars, Papers, etc., giving full particulars, sent free. In writing, be sure and sign your name, town, county and State in full.

Orders for tickets amounting to $5 and upward, sent C. O. D., if desired.

Address all communications and make all remittances to aug 11—4 mos w
A. R. COLLINS, Secretary, Denison, Texas

4,000 Sacks Liverpool Salt just imported and for sale by
BINFORD, CROW & CO.

RAILROADS

WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA —AND— AUGUSTA RAILROAD CO

OFFICE OF GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 1, 1875.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

On and after Sunday, July 4th, the following schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS AN PASSENGER TRAIN, (Daily).

Leave Wilmington	6.25 P. M.
Leave Florence	12.20 A. M.
Arrive at Columbia	4.15 A. M.
" " Augusta	8.45 A. M.
Leave Augusta	4.15 P. M.
Leave Columbia	8.15 P. M.
Leave Florence	1.10 A. M.
Arrive at Wilmington	7.10 A. M.

Passengers going West beyond Columbia, will take this Train, leaving Wilmington at 6.25 P. M.

Day Passenger Train Daily (except Sunday.)

Leave Wilmington	6.30 A M
Arrive at Florence	12.05 P M
Leave Florence	12.45 P M
Arrive at Wilmington	6.29 P M

Connects at Florence with N. E. trains for Charleston, and with Fast Train with Passenger Coach attached for Columbia Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAIN, (Daily except Sundays.)

Leave Wilmington	1.55 P. M
Leave Florence	1.40 A.M.
Arrive at Columbia	5.00 A M.
Leave Columbia	5.30 P M.
Leave Florence	4.00 A M
Arrive at Wilmington	3.00 P M

LOCAL FREIGHT TRAINS, with PASSENGER COACH attached, leave Wilmington Tu

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1875.

WILL THE CONVENTION BE HELD OR ADJOURNED

The decision of this question is full of interest and full of importance to the people of North Carolina. We believe the Convention would not adjourn even if the Radicals had a majority of the delegates, and nowhere have we seen better reasons given for such an opinion than in the following article taken from an esteemed cotemporary the Shelby *Aurora*. Smile as we may at the idea that men can be influenced by such motives it is none the less true that they are so influenced. The *Aurora* says :

"This question is now getting to be prominent. The Radicals, it is said, are pledged to adjourn immediately after organizing the Convention without attempting to do a particle of work.—Would they do it if they had the requisite number? We think not. Among the Radical delegates, there are a good many young aspiring politicians, who long for a chance of displaying their powers in debate, and their statesman-like qualities in the work of remodeling the Constitution. Men who get into power don't easily give it up. These aspiring young statesmen desire the Convention to be held as a theatre on which they may exhibit their oratorical abilities. Why, how can these unknown Demosthenes—these gifted sons, ever show the brilliancy of their hidden talents unless the Convention throws open the field for their exhibition? Our readers may smile at this idea, but if they have studied human nature, they know that a thing called *egotism* is one of the strongest passions in man. Then again, there is considerable sprinkle of negroes in the Radical delegation. These cornfield hands will get by serving in the Convention, from three to six dollars a day. They need the money. They are too lazy to work for it. Already, no doubt, they have counted up their per diem—how much money they can save in this way; what a nice, cosy little home they can buy with it; how Dina, the promising daughter, will now have plenty of money to buy fine dresses and jewelry.

Then there is Jake, our talented little son, who must be sent to college, and a thousand other wheels that must stand locked until the per diem comes. There is a wheel within a wheel, you know, and the most important matter with these seedy sons of Africa, is the shower of gold that is to fall from the Convention tree. So we predict, that if it be true, as reported, that all the so called Independent-Democrats side with the Radicals in politics, and they have the power by one majority to adjourn the Convention without doing any business, yet they will not do it; they will find some reason for holding the session, and something will be done—but what this deponent saith not."

THE UNIVERSITY.

The Ashville *Citizen* says :

We learn from various sources that the University will re-open under the most flattering auspices. The buildings have been refitted, the grounds cleaned up and the campus has assumed its former smiling, cheerful aspects. The trustees have exhibited a commendable zeal and energy in pushing forward the work, and it only remains for the professors elect to manifest a similar enthusiasm and show their fitness for their positions to ensure the success of the Institution. If through their short-comings the University fails of its aims, let them hang themselves to the trees in the campus; it is the best thing they could do. The spirit is abroad to leave nothing undone that will give a forward impetus to the college. A President is yet to be elected. If any suggestion of ours is worth anything, and in this matter we think it worth much, we would recommend for the position of President, Hon. Kemp P. Battle of Raleigh. From early life he has been identified with the college as student, tutor, trustee, and now a secretary and treasurer of the Board. He is universally loved and respected for his abilities, public spirit and great excellence of character. Comparatively a young man, his energy and devotion to the interest of the college, would infuse into all the departments a life and vigor that cannot be over estimated. We know not whether he can be induced to sever his old associations and friendships at Raleigh, but we do know a sense of duty would have with him a greater weight than any personal consideration.

The Raleigh *News* says: The great cloud which has overhung the village and institution at Chapel Hill is lifting, and the clear light of a bright day is breaking upon them. Everything beams with the glow of the coming day, and on the first of September the last remnant of the pall of gloom will be swept away.

On that day there will be an intellectual re-union, a festival of mind to celebrate the triumph of education over the hostile masses of ignorance. On that day will be gathered, not only those commissioned to guide the machinery of the re-invigorated University, but those who in times past shared in its benefits; and since then have sympathized, in its humiliation—all redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled.

We learn that everything about Chapel Hill wears a higher aspect.

The buildings are repaired, both those peculiarly appropriated to college duties, and those assigned to the Professors. The campus again wears its old air of trim neatness, and the old oaks are again inviting the meditations of the contemplative student. But above all, we are glad to learn that applications for admission are coming in plentifully, not only from this but from distant States, and the prospects are that the exercises of the University will be opened at the time appointed with a much larger attendance of students than the most sanguine anticipation allowed.

When a man comes in a newspaper office, asks for a paper, and enquires, how much is the damage, without making even a pretence of putting his hand in his pocket, we have our opinion of that man.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE ROBESON COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

In order that our readers may understand what proceedings have been had against the commissioners of Robeson county, we publish the complaint of Messrs. Norment and McNeill, filed by them in the Superior Court of that county. The summons to the defendants to appear before Judge Settle in Greensboro, at Chambers on Tuesday next, was issued in the usual form, by the Clerk of Robeson Superior Court, in accordance with sections 381*a* and 381*c* Code of Civil Procedure herein below printed.

North Carolina, } In the Superior
Robeson county. } Court.

Richard M. Norment and Neill McNeill, Plaintiffs, vs. the Board of Commissioners of Robeson county, and Roderick McMillan, Sheriff of Robeson county.

The Plaintiffs above named complaining of the Defendants above named allege.

I. (This section recites that an election for two delegates was held according to law, on the 5th of August.)

II. (This section recites, the judges of election made their respective returns of all the votes cast and for whom to the Commissioners in due time, and that according to those returns R. M. Norment received 1,771 votes, Neill McNeill received 1,756; that Duncan Sinclair received 1,735, and that C. A. McEachin received 1,718—scattering one vote, and that these were all the votes cast.)

III. That nevertheless the defendant, the Board of Commissioners aforesaid, composed of Daniel S. Morrison, chairman, John T. Pope, Henry F. Pittman, Alexander Humphrey and Samuel W. Thompson, refused to compare, or count, or add up, or in anywise recognize the votes cast for delegates to said Convention, which were returned to them as aforesaid from the election precincts in said county, known respectively by the name of Britts, Burnt Swamp, Blue Springs and Lumber Bridge—being four in number, and proceeded to compare and add only the votes returned from the remaining precincts, and from such so-called illegal comparison and addition of votes it appeared that for delegates to said Convention :

Duncan Sinclair received 1382 votes, and C. A. McEachim received 1371 votes.

The Plaintiff Richard M. Norment, delegate, received 1203 votes.

The Plaintiff Neill McNeill, received 1198 votes.

IV. (After reciting the number of votes cast, and for whom, in the four precincts, this section alleges:)

That as added the votes from the said four precincts not compared with and added to the votes from the other precincts by the defendant as aforesaid for delegates to said Convention were cast as follows, to wit:

For Plaintiff Richard M. Norment, 571 votes.

For Plaintiff Neil McNeil, 558 votes.

For Duncan Sinclair 355 votes.

For C. A. McEachim, 334 votes.

For scattering, 1 vote.

V. That the Defendant, the Board of Commissioners, refused to add the votes so cast at the said four precincts for Delegates to said Convention to the votes cast at the other precincts for Delegates to said Convention upon the *sole ground* that the Roll Books of said four precincts had not been returned as the law requires, and having only compared and added up the votes for Delegates cast at the the precincts other than britt's, Blue Springs, Burnt Swamp and Lumber Bridge, declared that Duncan Sinclair and C. A. McEachin had been elected as delegates to represent the County of Robeson in said Convention. Thus depriving a large portion of the electors of said county of their right of suffrage, refusing to declare the Plaintiffs who had received the highest number of votes as elected Delegates to said Convention and declaring as elected two persons who had received (with the exception of one vote) the lowest number of votes cast for delegates to said convention.

VI. That prior to the announcement by the defendants as aforesaid that Duncan Sinclair and C. A. McEachin had been elected that the Plaintiff Norment demanded that the said Commissioners should add votes they cast for delegates at the said four election precincts of Britts Blue Springs, Burnt Swamp and Lumber Bridge, to those cast for delegates at the other precincts and declared the result accordingly which the said Board with the exception of Mr. Thompson refused to do and declared the so-called result as aforesaid, and also demanded of the Sheriff certificates for Plaintiff's which he refused to give.

The plaintiffs allege as aforesaid upon the foregoing statement of facts that at said election for delegates they were duly and legally elected as delegates to represent Robeson County in said Convention and were entitled to have that result declared by the defendant upon their demand as aforesaid, and to a certificate thereupon, having each received a majority of all the votes cast at said election.

VIII. That to enforce their legal right as herein asserted the Plaintiffs have commenced a civil action against the Defendent pursuant to Section 381 *a* and 381 *c* of the 17th chapter of Battles Revised by the issuing of a summons as therein provided for.

Wherefore the plaintiff's pray judgement that it be declared and adjudged by the Court that the Plaintiff Richard M, Norment did at said election receive for Delegates to said Convention to represent the County of Robeson the highest number of votes cast in the County of Robeson and that the Plaintiff Neill McNeill did at said election receive the next highest number of votes cast for Delegate to said Convention in said county.

And that it be further declared that the defendant should on the 7th day of August 1875, have compared with and added to the votes cast for Delegates to said Convention at the precincts in said County other than those of Britts, Blue Springs, Burnt Swamp, and Lumber Bridge the votes cast for such Delegates at the said four last named precincts and that the said Naniel L. Morrison, John T. Pope, Henry F. Pittman Alex. Humphrey, and Samuel W. Thompson be required immediately to assemble in their Corporate capacity as the Board of Commissioners of Robeson County and then forthwith compare with and add to the votes herewith compared and added up by them for Delegates to said Convention the votes cast for said Delegates and returned according to law from the precincts of "Britts" "Blue Springs," "Burnt Swamp" and Lumber Bridge and thereupon forthwith declare that the Plaintiffs Richard M. Norment and Neil Mc. Neill were on the said 5th Day of August 1875 duly elected Delegates to represent Robeson County in said Convention and that, thereupon, Mc. Millan the Defendant, Sheriff of Roberson County, forthwith issued to the plaintiffs a certificate to the effect, and That a writ of Mandamus be issued accordingly forthwith by the Clerk of the Superior Court of Robeson County, and that a violation of the order and Judgment by said defendant or said Clerk be deemed a contempt. And for costs &c.

Leitch and Shipp and Bailey
Atty's for Plaintiff.

The sections of the Code of Civil Proceedure referred to above, read as follows:

381 *a*. All applications for rules of mandamus shall be made by summons and complaint.

381 *c*. In all applications when the plaintiff seeks other relief than the enforcement of the payment of a money demand, the summons shall be made returnable before a Judge of the Superior or Supreme Court at chambers or in term at a day specified in the summons, not less than ten days after the service of the summons and complaint upon the defendant, at which time the court, except for good cause shown, shall proceed to hear and determine the case, both as to law and fact; *Provided however*, That in cases arising under this section where an issue of fact is raised by the pleading, it shall be the duty of the court upon the application of either party to continue the same till said issue of fact can be decided by a jury of the next regular term of the court.

REMARKS.

Judge Bynum in delivering the opinion of the court in the case of Brown vs Turner, 70 North Carolina Reports, affirms that when the right or title to an office is put in issue, mandamus is not the form of action, the appropriate remedy being an action in the nature of a *quo warranto*. And the same doctrine is laid down by the court in the cases of Howerton vs Yates and Mott vs Tate in 66 N. C. R.

We rather some think it can be a what difficult feat for even His Honor Judge Settle to order the Commissioners of Robeson to declare that Messrs. Norment and McNeill were duly elected, without first deciding the question of their right or title to the offices they claim. We imagine, too, he will be quite difficult for him to issue a mandamus to Sheriff McMillan, ordering him to give Messrs. Norment and McNeill certificates of election without first deciding that they have been duly elected. So the mandamus cannot be issued.

2. The questions raised are questions of fact, and not questions of law, and under the provisions of section 381*c* of the Code of Civil Procedure above recited, must be tried by a jury if desired by either party. To do this, the case must be continued until the next term of the Superior Court in Robeson county. Meanwhile, the convention will have met and disposed of the matter.

3. No matter what may be Judge Settle's action in the premises, an appeal will lie to the Supreme Court in term time, which does not begin until January next. The appeal will vacate Mr. Settle's action, and meanwhile the Convention will have met and disposed of the matter.

THE N. Y. TIMES, GOV. HOLDEN AND THE ORANGE VACANCY.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* having ascertained that there was no necessity to establish any new or to change any old polling places, has changed its opinion as to the propriety of Governor Holden's course.

The *Sentinel* now says: "The matter being discretionary with him as to time, he should have ordered the election so as to have supplied the Orange vacancy by the 6th of September. As it is Orange will be deprived of half of her voice in the Convention for the first ten days of its session."

Literary.

MISS ANGEL.

A novel by Miss Thackeray author of "Old Kensington," "The Village on the Cliff," Blue Beards Keys &c., Harper & Brothers, New York; through E. J. Hale & Son, P. Heinsberger, Wilmington.

We have not yet found an opportunity for perusing this work, the latest production of "the gifted daughter of a gifted father." If it is equal to "Old Kensington" or "Bluebeards Keys" it will not wait long for the appreciation of the reading public. The opening chapters are charming and denise well for the entire work.

PLAYING THE MISCHIEF.

A novel. By J. W. De Forest author of "Miss Revenels Conversion from Secession to Loyalty," "Seven Acquaintance" &c. New York: Harper & Brothers through E. J. Hale & Son Wilmington. P. Heinsberger.

It is the first time we have had the pleasure of Mr. DeForest's acquaintance through any of his work. He is an American writer a northern one and gives us an American work. Many of his scenes and incidents are located in Washington City and are spoken and cutting scenes in the management, or rather, mismanagement of the public affairs of the nation. The book is well worth reading.

WARD OR WIFE.

A romance, New York, Harper & Brothers, through E. J. Hale & Son Wilmington. P. Heinberger.

We do not know who we are to thank for this pleasant little love story, the author having modes they withheld his name. We only know had it as a charming little book and as pleasant a companion for an idle summer's day as we could desire. It is English in character, with scenes laid partly in England and partly in France.

"THE WAY WE LIVE NOW."

A novel. By Anthony Trollope, author of "Dr. Thorne," "The Small House at Allington," "Can You Forgive Her?" "Orley Farm," "Phineas Finn," "Lady Anna," etc., with illustrations. New York: Harper & Brothers, through E. J. Hale & Son, Wilmington; P. Heinsberger.

A superficial glance at this work indaces us to hazard the opinion, that it is about the best of the many romances which Anthony Trollope has yet given to the reading world, and the admirers of the distinguished author will hail with delight its appearance. The volume before us is handsomely bound in cloth, and is embellished with numerous attractive illustrations.

SERMON OUT OF CHURCH.

By the author of John Halifax Gentleman, Jr., New York: Harper & Brothers through E. J. Hale & Sons, Wilmington: P. Heinsberger.

Mrs Mulock is as various in the subject matter of her works as she is indefatigable in preparing them for the press. As the author of John Halifax Gentleman, a book which, in our opinion, stands a full head and shoulder above almost any other romance in the language. It will always secure attention no matter to what theme her pen may stray. The present work is pleasant, originality and genuinely readable.

EGLANTINE.

A Novel. By Eliza Tabor, author of "Hope Meredith," "St. Olaves," "Jeanie's Quiet Life," "The Blue Ribbon," "Meta's Faith." Publishers, New York: Harper & Brothers through E. J. Hale & Sons, Wilmington: P. Heinsberger.

Those who have read St. Olave's "The Blue Ribbon," will doubtless find much pleasure in this new publication from the pen of Miss Tabor. It is a tale of English home life, well told and will interest all who take it up.

It may be necesary in Mississippi to "fight the devil with fire" but there is one evil of the situation which no effort of the Democratic club can cure. To secure the negro vote they will have to dig down to a lower depth of self-abasement than the carpet-baggers and scalawags. After they have beaten their rivals at this game we fear there will not be much left in Mississippi Democracy to distinguish it from the mongrel Radicalism with which that State is at present cursed.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE wheat crop of Minnesota was too much for the young grasshoppers of 1875, and these pests were obliged to leave growing plants which produced about 32,000,000 bushels of grain. St. Paul *Pioneer Press* estimates that of this crop 25,000,000 bushels will be for sale, and that will bring to the State over $23,000,000, or more than twice as much as was obtained for the crop of 1874.

WILLIAM Shakespeare still lives, not in his "wonted fires," nor in Stratford, nor as a dramatist, but in London, as a singist. A London critic thus writes of William in this new character. "To say that he will take a high place among our English vocalists would give but an insufficient idea of his gifts and requirements. He is an artist of the very highest merit." We are glad to hear this of William. He may be happy yet.

KATE Field, who is writing letters for the "Courier Journal," in her last letter to that paper begins a paragraph thus: "Dear kind Lady Franklin must that gone to join her husband in heaven that are not Arctic." This is a great reflection on the "dear kind Lady," though some people may regard it as an over warm compliment.

THE Russian empire contains a larger population than the empires of Russia, Austria, Italy, France and Germany combined. The total population of these only 223,000,000, while that of Russia alone is 70,000,000.

PRESIDENT Grant went to Bristol, Rhode Island, on Tuesday last, for the purpose of paying a visit to Bristol, the birth place of the late Governor Bradford, of that State. The President was received by the Governor and other officials of the State, and was escorted to the house where Governor Bradford was born, and to the grave of his parents. He then went to Newport, Rhode Island. The latter place was reached by the President's party on the steamer Providence, and the trip was a very pleasant one. The President returned to Washington on Monday last. Mrs. Grant went to Bristol on Saturday last, and was met at the depot by Gov. George H. Bradford and his wife. The President and Governor Bradford were schoolmates in their youth, and have been friends ever since. The President's visit to Bristol was a private one, and he was not received with any public demonstration. The Governor's house, formerly occupied by Governor Bradford, was built in the last century, and was the birth place of Hon. W. H. Hill, colored candidate for Secretary of State, and Parker, Esq., prominent carpet-bagger, and brother-in-law of Gov. Ames' staff, with the responsibility for the death of the negroes killed in Vicksburg fight a year ago. A few days after the storm was made Bond and several of his friends met Hill and several of his friends in the Clerk's office at Lexington, and demanded a retraction of the charge. This was refused, and a battle with small arms opened and continued until Hill and Ballard, both colored, were shot dead on the floor by the bullets of the victorious carpet-baggers.

THE Savannah *News* puts the Whigs over, thus: "Hawley, who did more injury to our campaign by cutting taxes than Jeff Davis did the North during the entire war, is to visit Georgia, where he will be cordially received. And yet when President Davis is invited to an Illinois county fair, there is a long and loud protest. Better latch us a couple of centennial on toast and a jorum of conciliation." And be sorry!"

THE conduct of the Philadelphia magistrate who released the brutal ruffian Kurtz on bail contrasts strongly with that of the English magistrate who recently sent the brute Colonel Baker to prison for one year, fining him five thousand dollars.

GRANT knows how it is himself. He said in his message, December 1, 1873: "To increase our exports sufficient currency is required to keep all the industries in the country employed. Without this national as well as individual bankruptcy must ensue." We commend this chunk of financial wisdom to the Radical financiers.

THE New Orleans *Picayune* puts the whole thing in a nutshell thuswise "The Texas Pacific Road, if completed will open a transcontinental line much shorter than the Central Pacific, through a rich section. It will not, like that line, be subject to dangers and interruptions from ice and snow for several months of the year. It will bring the cotton States of the Gulf and Atlantic seaboard into close business relations, and regular, uninterrupted communications with the cities and people of the Pacific coast. And in promoting the development and prosperity of the South and Southwest, it will contribute to the wealth of the nation."

THE GEORGIA EXCITEMENT.
Latest Accounts from the Threatened Counties.

The Augusta papers are filled with the details of the attempted outbreak in Burke, Jefferson, Johnson, Washington and Wilkinson counties, Georgia.

THE ARCH CONSPIRATORS,

General Morris and Candy Harris, of what all present evidence points to as a diabolical plot to indiscriminately murder and plunder white people, live in Burke county. The negro Morris, at the Spring term of Court, appeared in the Courthouse and insolently demanded of Judge Gibson, on the bench, that negroes be put upon certain juries. He was dealt leniently with by the Court on account of his apparent ignorance of the law. Since then he has been busily engaged preaching insurrection to the colored people of that and the above counties. His infamous conduct culminated on the 6th of August, in Candy Harris writing the widely published letter to James Walters and others, ordering the negroes to commence the slaughter on Friday, August 20. Meantime Morris had formed

SECRET ORGANIZATIONS

among the negroes, generally known as the "Major-General's Clubs," for the purpose "of placing the district under the control of the colored people, even if it should require the death of every white man in the country to do so." These clubs, or organizations, were all over the country, but a general council of the negroes was held a few days ago, when it was decided that each organization should remain under arms until the day appointed for the convention, when they would proceed to take charge of the county offices, books, etc., at whatever cost, for our own protection, and for the purpose of being no longer deprived of our rights," as Morris went on to say. From a negro who was captured, the following additional facts have been gleaned: He said the purpose of the blacks was to establish what Morris said was a seat of government within the county for themselves. He says the negroes have drilled nightly for the past two or three weeks, and that, to the best of his knowledge, they had control of at least two hundred guns. The whole force was to be subdivided into squads of fifteen and twenty men, and these were to scatter all over the country, to hold themselves in readiness to attack the whites when they should receive an order from Morris. The headquarters of the latter was to be at Waynesboro, and a squad was detached as his staff of couriers to convey his

ORDER TO ATTACK

the whites. He was also assisted in the leadership by Gray and Hughes, (the captured men,) and a number of others, but his will was supreme law, and as I were ready to obey his orders. He in person drilled the negroes, and at the last meeting he told all to arm themselves at once with whatever they could, and the question was actually discussed of attacking the armories of the militia to obtain their guns, but that was thought too dangerous at present. Morris knew that his designs and plans had become partially known to the whites, and he concluded not to wait for the convention day to arrive, so on Tuesday night last he put a meeting, which lasted until 3 o'clock Wednesday morning, ordered the negroes to hold themselves in readiness at a moment's notice, as "the time had come for either murder or our rights." Agreeable to this war order, scouting parties were organized to proceed at once to their respective rendezvous, and await instructions.—On Wednesday when Gray and Hughes were arrested, Morris proceeded to Green's Cut, a place about seven miles from Waynesboro, and held a

COUNCIL OF WAR,

and he proposed hostile operations immediately; but, as his forces were not as thoroughly organised as he had thought, he could not collect them together at once, and his schemes had to wait a day or two longer to fully mature and be carried into effect. Meantime he would remain at or near Green's Cut, where all communications should be addressed to him. During this time the whites had become alarmed, and the aspect of things was very threatening. For self-protection they armed themselves, but displayed no hostile feelings towards the blacks. Nearly every one of the white citizens have been constantly on guard since Monday last, and they have scarcely had time to sleep an hour, so great were their apprehensions. Wednesday morning, by some means, they became aware of the proceedings of the meeting held the previous night by Morris and his crew of out-laws, and as a preventive of bloodshed, they caused the arrest of Joe Gray and Tom Hughes, two of the principal leaders of the negroes. This enraged the negroes beyond measure, and they

THREATENED TO BURN THE TOWN.

Up to Wednesday night no collision had occurred, but the county was divided into two hostile camps—the negroes on one side, the whites on the other—both under arms, and both prepared for conflict. Wednesday night a party of eight mounted men, commanded by Mr. Randolph Ridgeley, left Waynesboro on a scout. After scouting the surrounding country and starting back on their way to town, they suddenly came across a company of negroes camped by the roadside. The camp-fires were burning brightly, and the party was camped in regular style. A reconnoisance showed that they numbered forty or fifty well armed men. Mr. Ridgeley's command went into the woods, where they remained on the watch until after daylight. When day broke the negroes commenced disbanding, and the departure of several squads reduced the number to twenty. The whites then charged upon and captured the entire party. They were disarmed and turned loose with a warning. Shortly after daylight, two gentlemen—Messrs. Lawson and Wilhelm, who had gone on a scout in another direction, were

AMBUSHED AND FIRED UPON

while returning to Waynesboro'. They were riding quietly along the road, when suddenly two shots were fired at them from the woods which lined the highway. The fire was without effect, and the would-be assassins took to flight. Pursuit through the thick covert of the trees was soon found impracticable, and had to be abandoned. Later in the day a colored boy was arrested, who knew of the firing and gave the names of the negro men in ambush—Anthony Dodge and Charley Williams. Two negroes, Frank Vincet and Abel Moore, implicated in the affair, were arrested Wednesday night on a charge of attempting to incite insurrection, and brought to Augusta and lodged in the jail for safe keeping. Three other arrests were made near Waynesboro', but the prisoners were detained in confinement in that town on account of the revelations which were made by them. One of them proved to be the nephew of the negro, Joe Morris, who is the head centre of the insurrectionists. He was also acting in the capacity of courier for his uncle, and upon his person was found a dispatch from Morris,

COUNTERSIGNED BY PRINCE RIVERS.

and Candy Harris, addressed to the negroes in another section of the county, and commanding them to rise upon the whites and kill them wherever they could be found. They were to seek out those who had guns and kill them first, in order that they might procure arms. The man also stated that his uncle Morris had given verbally the same directions to all the negroes with whom he was in communication. One of the negroes asked Morris a day or two ago what they must do if the white people suspected anything and attempted to arrest them. "Kill them on the spot if they have no legal warrant charging you with the crime," said Morris. "Then kill them anyhow," was the fiends reply. The evidence of these men seemed to show conclusively that a general massacre of the white people upon an appointed day had been concerted by this triumvirate of scoundrels—Prince Rivers Joe Morris and Harris. Rivers may deny that he knew anything of the matter, but it is certain that his name has been used in all the orders which have been issued, and that the poor deluded negroes of Burke, Jefferson, Washington and Johnson think they are acting under the authority of, and will be protected by a majority of the South Carolina militia.

ACCOUNTS FROM WAYNESBORO'.

WAYNESBORO', August 20.—12:15 A. M.—All quiet here to night. Pickets are out and posted on all the approaches to the town. About twenty volunteers from Augusta came down on the train to night, all armed. They organized and appointed W. J. Cranston captain. They will act as scouts to night. Reports from the vicinity of Waynesboro' state that the negroes in squads of from twenty to sixty are four and five miles from town. A party of whites will start out at half-past three this morning to scour the swamps for them. The excitement is subsiding and the citizens are tired out from sitting up for several nights in succession. The negroes are completely demoralized, and the older citizens have scattered. About fifteen arrests have been made to-day of the principal ringleaders among the negroes. Joe Morris, the head centre of the trouble, is yet at large, and the general impression is that he has decamped. This morning fully five hundred negroes gathered about five miles out of town, but subsequent events caused a panic, and they scattered in every direction. The captain of the Hussars, who passed their rendezvous this afternoon, did not see a negro in the vicinity. A negro who was arrested to-day.

CONFESSED THE WHOLE PLOT.

He says a simultaneous attack was to have been made to-morrow in Jefferson, Burke, Washington and a portion of Richmond Counties. Nine more arrests of leaders have since been made. The citizens are most anxious to capture Joe Morris, but the chances seem slim. The people are fully armed and well prepared to meet any force should the emergency arise, but it is believed their services will not be needed. A box with fifty guns and fixed ammunition was brought down on the train from Augusta to-night. Judge Perry and other prominent citizens believe the trouble is all over, and that prompt arming of the whole white people and the vigorous measures adopted will be a wholesome lesson for the blacks in the future. Two negroes from Sandersville came down on the train, and asked for Morris. They had a letter directed to Morris, saying: "The jig is up in Washington, as the white people are making arrests of the leaders," and warned him to get out of the way. Morris evidently concocted the whole plan of attack on the whites himself. Very few of his followers knew of his programme. He expected to marshal them, march at Waynesboro,' and then tell them what to do.

THE SITUATION IN JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Barton, Ga., August 19.—No further news from the front except from Wrightsville in Johnson County. A gentleman who left there this morning says thirteen negroes came into the town yesterday and surrendered themselves, their guns, their ammunition and their uniforms. The whites never knew before that they had a uniformed company of negroes in their midst. They made confessions, implicating many others, and arrests are still being made. In this county now we think that no demonstration of a hostile character will be made. Three of the ringleaders in this county have been captured, the other three succeeded in making good their escape. The following letter has been found in the house of the negro Candia Harris:

Hon Mr Candia Harris: DEAR SIR—received your kind Express Communicatio all Right but sir I will say to you please to send me $300 more Dollars your convension will be very Emportance please to send it in a private letter i Will get it I have invited Geul P R Rivers from Aiken County South Carolina with 2000 Mens With arms I I will send You the minnies Right away your convention will hold two days containiug 19 counties.

Very R spectfuley
JOSEPH MORRIS
Waynesboro Burke county.

A NEW POLITICAL PARTY

BOSTON, August 21.—The initiative steps towards forming what is designated as the National Union party, with General N. P. Banks for the Presidential candidate, and possibly L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, as Vice President, were taken here to-day. A State Central Committee was formed and a platform and resolutions adopted and a prominent men of either ppted. No part in the proceedings. That ty took tions pronounce the Republican and Democratic partizan organizations dangerous, and call for a new party of peace, etc.

They further condemn the enormous frauds on the government, dishonest officials, great monopolies and corporations tending to oppress the people Sudden inflation or contraction of currency is declared dangerous, and the only way to specie resumption is to make the promise of the nation as valuable as private notes. No encouragement should be given to sectional enmity.

General Banks was not present, but in a letter he stated he was not candidate for president, and did not desire his name to stand in the way of that governmental reform which four-fifths of the people demand.

Mr, Z. L. White, the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* has been ordered to write up all facts connected with the threatened negro insurrection in Georgia. We are truly glad to learn that the excitement has subsided and order and peace reigned supreme. The people have behaved admirably under the most trying circumstances. There has been neither violence nor bloodshed, and those who anticipated material for political capital will have none to fire the Radical heart in Ohio and other elections. Let the moderation and prudence which have so far characterized the conduct of the people continue to the end of the chapter. Let the law take its course, and our Courts in due time will vindicate its majesty.

AMONG the delegates to the recent Republican Convention in Wisconsin, which strongly approved by resolution the Government's raid on the Whiskey Ring, were two Milwaukee patriots who were soon after indicated for complicity in the very frauds they had helped to denounce.

A PROMINENT Methodist in Chicago proposes to try if the clinking of the guineu will soothe the hurt that honor feels. The pastor of the church in which he worships, excluded him from the communion, giving as a reason that he was not a proper person to partake of the sacrament, and the aggrieved parishioner sues him for $60,000. The feature of interest in the case is that it is believed to be the first instance on record in history of the Methodist Church of the United States where a dissatisfied member has appealed to the civil courts against any ecclesiastical action. Whether it is a matter of doctrine or morals that has induced the minister to excommuniate the member so unceremoniously is not stated, but the question must come before the jury that is to hear and decide the case.

Our Government Girls. The Department Beauties at Washington City.

A special correspondent of the Savannah *Morning News*, in a recent letter to that paper discourseth knowingly about our government's girls. He says :

The several hundred damsels who hold position in the various Departments are worthy the attention of the visitor here. The Treasurer has the prettiest of them under him, and the Patent Office next. The Post Office virgins are all staid and firm, and in the Dead Letter Office are presided over by Mrs. Schimmelfenning, the widow of one of the Colonel's who "was mit Sigel." She maintains all her husband's discipline over them, and marches them to and from their desks like Amzonians. McCartee's Printing and Engraving Bureau of the Treasury, and the Government Printing Office have the commoner class of females. They do gilding and drying, and *hump* the printing presses, while the clerks are *high-toned*, and eat a swathe on the avenue in the afternoon. The number of pairs of gold spectables worn by these ex-school marms is beyond belief, and the strength of mind they possess is enormous. Here Doctor Mary Walker flourishes in her velveteen breeches and vows she will not lay aside her bifurcated garment for the best position in the Treasury. Here we have also Mrs. Belva Lockwood, the lawyer, who conducts divorce cases, "to the king's taste," and has a great deal of influence in the Departments. She rakes cases on spec, and is very successful. Here the Women's Right's Association hold annual re-unions and make proselytes. Here we have females pulling in regattas on the Potomac, and preaching at the campings and in the churches.—Here we have the Howard Institute where the yankee treasury girl and the African clerk sit down to *Tacitus* together. Here we have female lobbyists by the score, who are very useful to the schemers, and are necessary to push frauds through Congress. Here we get up Martha Washington tea parties in the rotunda of the capitol and dress all the girls up in the style of 1776 with the dresses rather short. Here we have the can-can at two rival variety theatres—one of them upon Pennsylvania avenue, the principal thoroughfare of the city—where half nude women pastur in disgusting attitudes to semi-inebriated audiences Here the figuro of one of these charmers enraptured a youth—son of a retired Admiral of the Navy—and he married her, upon which the old gent ran him off. Here we have a "Government Clerk's Assistance Society," which is organized on the plan of the "Masonic Mutual Relief." Whenever a clerk who belongs to the order is discharged every member is taxed one dollar to assist said clerk. The first beneficiary was a young lady of the Treasury, who became in too interesting a condition to be retained without increasing the Treasury force. Here we have whole families working in the Departments under different names. Here we have literally unions presided over by strong-minded women where bad poetry is wound out and cracked pianos worried. Here we have the the "Woman's Association," presided over by Miss Spencer, the object of which is the reformation of husbands and suppression of the social evil. In concluding the question of women here under the fostering care of the ism-atics, it is noticeable that most of the good looking clerks are appointed by carpet bag Senators and congressmen. They pick them up somewhere and have them appointed and accredited to the States they pretend to represent. Spencer, of Alabama, has the largest number, Clayton, of Arkansas, next and then Sheldon, of Louisiana. Wallace, of South Carolina, who is a married man and a member of the church, has, in the goodness of his heart, taken care of a number of widows and orphans

Correspondence.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 18th, 1875.

Dear Sir :—After an acquaintance of two years, and fully appreciating your great worth to our community, as a gentleman and an accomplished scholar, we take pleasure in communicating to you our great estimation of your superior intellect, as an artist of high merit, and a friend whom we are very loathe to loose from among us. We would therefore tender you our warmest congratulations upon the successful termination of your arduous duties, and especially hope to be able to again welcome you into our circle with the return of early fall.

Sincerely Your Friends.
M. P. TAYLOR
Charles D. Myers, P. Heinsberger, George W. Kidder, M. A. Curtis, Jno, L. Boatwright. James H. Chadbourn, Jr., C. G. Parsley, Thomas Evans, Nathan Greenewald, N. Brunhild, Jno. E Lippitt, M. J. DeRossett.
To Prof. L. P. Tamburello.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 18th, 1875.

Gentlemen :—Your communication of yesterday is before me. Allow me to thank you sincerely for your complimentary mention of myself, and for your expression of kindly feeling toward me. Should anything prevent my return to this city, be assured that I shall always cherish a high appreciation of the kindness of my friends in Wilmington.

With Respect, Yours Truly,
L. P. TAMBURELLO.
To Messrs. M. P. Taylor, C. Dyers & others.

At Saratoga the States cottages have been occupied the season by the following rich men and their families : August Belmont, worth perhaps $20,000-000 ; August Schell, worth $1,000-000 ; Hon. Ben. Wood, worth $3,000,000 ; S. L. M. Barlow, worth $5,000,000 ; Pierre Lorillard, worth $3,000,000 ; Commodore Vanderbilt, worth $70,000,000 ; Moses H. Grinnel, worth $2,000,000 Peter Moller, worth $4,000,000 ; and Silas Hirring, worth $2,000,000. If Mr. A. T. Stewart, worth his $80,000,000, was in the row, its worth would foot up to about two hundred millions of dollars.

A DESPERATE villian, eight years of age, named Robert Gordon, has recently been sentenced by an English clergyman and magistrate to one month in prison and five years in a reformatory, for the offence of placing a few pebbles on the track of the Midland Railway, with a purpose, to quote his own blood-curdling language, of hearing them "go smudge" when the train passed over them.

OLIVE LOGAN writes from Long Branch that dresses are growing shorter and shorter in front, to that extent that it is almost as impossible not to know what sort of hose as what sort of nose a lady wears. Such exquisite and wonderful patterns of hosiery as are displayed is quite overwhelming. Pretty combinations in strongly contrasted colors appear in embroidery on the sides. Sometimes the embroidery is of the same color as the stockings, long lines running between open lace-like clocks, terminating in floriform points. The instep of a pair of white silk hose is sprinkled over with tiny rosebuds and leaves in natural colors, the pure green and red. Another pair has a bee-hive on the instep, with bees swarming, in lines that terminate in points below the garter; another pair is striped likewise in alternate inch bands of blue and rose color.

OUGHT GOVERNOR HOLDENS DISABILITIES TO BE REMOVED?

There are some things men cannot forget and that as citizens they ought not to forget.

Carolinians ought not to forget that when Governor of the State, WILLIAM W. HOLDEN overturned their Constitution, set at naught their laws, defied their judges and openly ruled by the strong arm of military power; that he enlisted organized and commissioned a standing army of brigands and cut-throats under the command of a known murderer and assassin from another State; that he created and empowered a military commission to try and shoot his fellow citizens already in filthy dungeons by his command; that he failed so to try and then to shoot them only because of the discharge of the prisoners upon writs of *habeas corpus* before a Federal Judge. These are deeds that citizens living under a Democratic form of government ought not to forget when committed by their Chief Magistrate.

For these deeds WILLIAM W. HOLDEN was tried, convicted and driven in disgrace from the high office he held. The trial was fair, and the proof was full; the conviction was true and the sentence just. That was four years ago. Then he was an undoubted criminal rightly and justly punished for the highest official crimes known to the law of the land. What is he now? Is he not criminal still? What has he done since then to purge himself of his great guilt, to merit mercy or to win confidence from the people he so grossly outraged? Has he ever spoken one word of sorrow, has he ever uttered one word of repentance for his crimes? Has he not indeed openly gloried in his shame and declared that he has nothing to take back or to disavow! And not only this but has he not permitted the party of which he was the head and to which he still belongs, to endorse in the most public and in the most emphatic manner, not only himself as a man but the very crimes for which he was punished? Will the Convention pardon a man who thus flaunts his crimes as virtues in its very face? To remove Governor Holden's disabilities would be not to pardon him for crime committed and repented of, but to reverse and over rule the sentence of the High Court of Impeachment, and say that the criminal was right and the court wrong.

Nor is their anything in the circumstances of the

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1875.

THE BIG FROG COONS.

The oldest inhabitant Aired Once Pounded and Now Agitated and Excited by Rival Rabbits and Opinions.

(From the True Press.)

We again have to chronicle the fact that Troy, and his friend Benny Backson, and he have again travelled and nine summers since August is out) and one (Benny writes). He was, we believe, born in the hollow of the big beech tree in the lower end of the Lone Meadow, and was first discovered by Benny, who, one day, while out hunting squirrels, found a young coon in the hollow of the tree. Benny, of course, not knowing what to do with the little creature, concluded to take it home with him, and accordingly did so. Upon reaching home he presented the little coon to his mother, who, we believe, is a painter. She was delighted with the little creature, and gave it a warm place in the kitchen, near the fire. Here the little coon remained undisturbed for several days, when it was discovered by Benny's father, who, we believe, is a painter, and who was delighted with the little coon

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRI Y. AUGUST 27, 1875.

"DOT DORG."

OUR CHAMPAGNE CHARLEY.

Another Chapter in the History of a Jeremy Diddler.

WHO PLAYS LAWYER, PREACHER, BOHEMIAN AND LOTHARIO.

Charles Wesley Discovered.

HIS NAME IN KNOXVILLE IS L. F. COPELAND.

But Claims it be a Brother of all the Aliases.

THE GOOD RESULT OF A TIMELY EXPOSURE.

He Foldeth His Tent Like an Arab.

AND GETS A COAT OF TAR AND FEATHERS.

After Which He Takes His Flight.

The readers of the JOURNAL have been furnished recently with a succinct history of the early life and late exploits of the Rev. (?) C. W. Warren. Our latest publication located him at the funeral of ex-President Johnson, where he was passing off as a newspaper reporter. We have now a copy of the Knoxville *Press and Herald* of the 17th inst., giving the history of the impostor during his stay in that city and the particulars of his departure.

The *Press and Herald* says:

THE HERO OF "FIFTEEN ALIASES,"

Who figured as W. E. Copeland, at Milwaukee; as Ware, at St. Louis; as Horton, at Canton; as Simmons, at Memphis as C. W. Warren, at Wilmington; as W. E. Copeland, at Baltimore; and as many other persons as suited him at other places, for some reason or other, selected Knoxville as the field of his summer operations. So, on the 26th of May, he made his appearance in this city as Rev. L. F. Copeland. On the train, he had met with Rev. Mr. Manker of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Presiding Elder of this District, to whom, after finding out to what church Mr. Manker belonged, he showed, besides other vouchers, his license as a local preacher of the M. E. Church, signed by Rev. Dr. Hibbard, of the Syracuse (N. Y.) District. Having ingratiated himself into Mr. Manker's confidence, the latter, upon their arrival in the city, introduced him to Mr. Daniel Lee, a very respectable merchant of the city and member of the M. E. Church, to whose house Copeland went to board. Having fully taken in the situation, Copeland concluded that for the sake of the appearance of business, it would be just the thing to become a lawyer. Accordingly, at the last June term of our Circuit Court, he applied for

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

was examined by a committee of lawyers, and admitted to the bar. He procured a place in one of the offices at the Court House and hung out his sign as "L. F. Copeland, attorney at law." Business did not come upon him like an avalanche, nor, indeed did he seem to care much. For he still seemed to bear in mind that it was not some his duty to save the innocent from temporal punishment but to "seal sinners to repentance."—It was but an easy thing for him to combine worldly wisdom and duties. So, having shown his face and church letter (from Church of Ascension, N. Y.) to Rev. Mr. Goldman, pastor of the Clinch Street M. E. Church, he was, of course, admitted to the privileges of the church. On Sunday, June 20th, on invitation of Mr. Goldman, he filled his pulpit, morning and evening, preaching with something of his Canton eloquence and to the great satisfaction of the congregation, who accepted him, of course, as worthy of the calling he professed. These performances, of course, gave him only a partial introduction to our citizens. It was necessary that our people should become acquainted with so valuable an acquisition to professional and ministerial circles. Therefore, our local papers of June 22d, contained the following unique and attractive notice:

"DOT DORG."

A LECTURE at FIRST M. E. CHURCH TONIGHT.

Mr. L. F. Copeland, attorney-at-law, formerly of New York, but now a resident of Knoxville, Past Grand Deputy I. O. G. T. of the State of New York, and a strong advocate of the Temperance cause, being a member of four different Temperance Societies, has consented to deliver his humorous Temperance Lecture, entitled "Dot Dorg," under the auspices of Holston Lodge, No. 36, I. O. G. T. He will deliver the Lecture on next Friday night at the First M. E. Church, and all are invited. Seats free. The Lecture is of a humorous character, and has been delivered with striking effect in many of the cities in the North, as the following extracts will testify:

(Extracts from New York papers,)

Next morning, one of our local papers thus noticed the performance:

As a whole the lecture was a success and stamps Mr. Copeland as a speaker of more than ordinary power. We hope this will not be his last lecture, but that we may frequently listen to him upon this and kindred subjects.

Other papers complimented "Mr. Copeland's lecture" in very favorable terms, so that he got a good send off. Meanwhile he had not been unmindful of the pastures that the lambs frequent. He had already become prominent in Sunday School operations and prayer meetings; making himself conspicuous and agreeable, of course, at temperance and Sunday School picnics. So far had he progressed, that recently he aspired to the superintendency of the Clinch street Sunday School.

His lawpractice proving to be only a sort of ornamental employment, he took up the role of newspaper correspondent, having secured employment from, or volunteered services to the Chicago *Times*. In this capacity he attended the funeral of Andrew Johnson and has been soundly denounced for his dispatch, pronouncing as a forgery the letter written by Mr. Johnson during the cholera epidemic. On that occasion, also, he was rather disgusting by reason of his egotism and pretensious criticisms upon the ceremonies, &c. He seemed to be quite a censor and found nothing so good or so proper as it ought to be or he could make it. He was *au fait* at all points.

As a matter of course, he kept his eye on the main chance—the apparent leading object of his life. Armed with his recommendations (forged or otherwise,) from Bishop Kavanaugh, and such other church dignitaries, preaching with elegant tongue from the pulpit, and illustrating his gifts in the Sunday school rooms and Temperance halls, he had no difficulty in gaining the social recognition that he sought. To be brief, he had succeeded in gaining the confidence of an estimable young lady of this city. They are betrothed, and an early marriage was the common expectation. Thus matters stood Saturday evening, and he had reason to exclaim then, "Now by St. Paul, the work goes bravely on."

But alas for human expectations! Sunday's *Press & Herald* uncovered the monster and set the community to noting and compared facts that had previously attracted but little attention. Our pursuit of facts resulted in the following, among other, discoveries:

We found that soon after coming here, Copeland having taken a box in the post-office, noticed the clerk to put all mail matter addressed to "C. W. Warren" in his (C.'s) box, since Mr. Warren was one of his clients. In this connection, a few days since Judge Andrews, U. S. District Attorney, received the following letter:

GENEVA, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1875.

To U. S. District Attorney:

DEAR SIR—Will you please inform me whether Mr. C. W. Warren is in Knoxville at present? He wrote me some time ago, saying his office of business was in with yours. If you will answer, you will confer a kindness upon me. Please answer immediately, and oblige

Yours, very respectfully,
Miss M. D——K,
Box 55, Geneva, N. Y.

P. S.—He has received his mail in care of Box 274.

Judge Andrews, knowing no such man as "C. W. Warren," so informed the lady. The explanation of this matter is that Copeland has been occupying an office jointly with Mr. J. C. J. Williams, the State District Attorney, (upon whom he had imposed himself as a gentleman), and the lady—who is probably one of C.'s dupes—erroneously assumed that it was a United States District Attorney's office he was occupying, and not a Prosecuting or Commonwealth's Attorney's: as we believe they are commonly called in New York. Hence, Judge Andrews got the letter instead of Mr. Williams, who would have been as much puzzled as Judge A., to know who C. W. Warren was, that had been occupying his office. Upon inquiring at the post-office, we learned that box 274 belongs to L. F. Copeland. This matter alone would be sufficient to fix the identity of our "L. F. Copeland" and the "W. E. Copeland" described by the Baltimore *Gazette*. Besides, the personal description furnished by the Milwaukee chief-of-police is an accurate description of the Knoxville Copeland. So brief a description was never more marked.

During yesterday, we believe we heard of but one person who had any doubts on the question of identity. Copeland himself denies it and, we understand, says the Baltimore article refers to a brother of his, but unfortunately for him, in his previous conversations, he had told that his brother died several years ago. He denies having been at the Baltimore Sunday school convention, yet there is a gentleman of the highest respectability and intelligence now in the city who remembers well to have met him there. He denies having been in Canton, under the name of Horton. They have identified him since Sunday's publication. He denies having been at Wilmington, yet there is a gentleman now in the city who heard him preach in Wilmington as C. W. Warren.

During Sunday, Copeland undertook to "brazen out" the matter. But yesterday morning his crest fell. He wandered nervously about the streets as if conscious that his friends, whom he had deceived, had abandoned him. But for the consciousness that he has been and still is playing the part of a consumate villain, we could have pitied him. At an early hour in the day he approached his landlord (Mr. Lee) and said, "I presume you wish me to leave your house." "Yes, sir, I do," was the decisive reply. After his baggage had been removed, it was discovered that he had burned a lot of his papers. There was found in his room a linen collar marked "C. W. Warren"—thus adding another and clinching fact upon the question of identity.

Copeland's financial operations—money doesn't seem to be his main point—appear to have been light.—Two or three gentlemen, we believe, had been induced to indorse for him in small amounts, but we care to say nothing about such matters, since we understand the parties have secured personal effects to make them whole. Very many excellent people have been deceived by this adroit rascal, and it is creditable to them that their adherence to him did not outlive the deception. So base an imposter—so cunning and calculating a villain—deserves to be exposed, and to be kicked out of every respectable community. He is a prowling curse, carrying ruin in his train. In the light of his history as given by the Baltimore *Gazette* and his attempted achievement in this city, we may safely infer that he has blighted many a heart and carried woe into hundreds of households. We know not at this writing what has become of him, but we presume that before the morning dawns, he will have

"Folded his tent like the Arab
And has silently stole away."

P. S.—Since writing the foregoing, we learn that as Copeland was making his way toward the depot, at about 11 o'clock he was met by a number of persons who did not present him with a gold-headed cane, but ornamented him with a coat of tar and feathers in token of their appreciation of his character. We do not approve such compliments. They are not always manly. But this is a case over which we will shed fewer tears than any one of the kind we ever heard of.

Having divested himself, as far as possible, of his new suit, the Rev. L. F. Copeland departed at 2:29 o'clock on the Eastern train.

A New Enterprise.

Our Wilmington neighbors, denizens of the "city by the sea," are certainly as enterprising a set of people as one would care to see. With a population of less then twenty thousand they yet inaugarate and carry out enterprises, that citizens of places twice the size of Wilmington are sometimes afraid to touch. They manage to succeed in almost every thing they undertake, and the result is a rapid increase in material wealth and prosperity.

These thoughts were called up on learning, a few days since, that another steam cotton compress is shortly to be erected in the city. During the past season the "Wilmington Cotton Press and Warehouse Company" was oganized from among the merchants, with a view of bringing Wilmington forward in importance as a cotton port, as with her increasing facilities of railroad transportation, and deepening of the Cape Fear river, and outlying bars, the erection of suitable cotton sheds and a compress of capacity, both in amount of production and the rendering of such a quality of work as should be inferior to none extent, became an absolute necessity. Capital for this undertaking has been liberally subscribed and paid in, and with the view of making the charges contingent in handling cotton a minimum a site has been selected lying contiguous to the Carolina Central Railway, and embracing a wharf front of some four hundred feet. The designs for the Warehouse have been carefully examined and buildings are in course of erection, which will make the Warehouse inferior to none in the South. The sheds are to be brick, and arranged in compartments, each sixty feet square, separated from each other by a brick fire wall. The entire building will be furnished with an iron roof. The press now in coarse of erection is a seventy two inch Tylor Steam Compress, and is accepted as the most powerful compress in existance. It is capable of compressing one thousand bales of cottonper day Side tracksare tobe laid to connect with the Wilmington, Columbia & Agusta Rail Road, the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road and the Carolina Central Railway, and cotton from anywhere on the line of these roads, or beyond, coming into Wilmington to merchants storing in this Warehouse, will be unloaded from the cars into the sheds, thereby avoiding the expense and damage incurred by handling in drayage, &c. After the cotton is placed in the Warehouse, receipts will be given for it which, for banking purposes, will be in all respects as valuable as a bill of lading; samples will be drawn from the bales and sent to the commission house holding the receipt, and after sale and examination the cotton will be forwarded by either railroad line, or vessel, as directed, without any damages or extra handling. The charges for storage will be made as low as they can possibly be placed, to induce shipments to Wilmington. The buildings have been arranged purposely to make the fire-rist as limitid as possible, and we feel satisfied that the rates to be established by insurance companies will be correspondingly low. *Wadesboro Herald.*

Wilmington N. C. Aug., 20th 1875

On the evening of the 16th of Aug., Charlie Willis, a young man employed in the office of the JOURNAL came to me and told me that the Union Printers had got Messrs Colbert and Bean to leave the office. I then asked him how did he know they had. He said he had been delivering notes backward and forward all the evening, from his father to these men, and that he also had a note in his pocket for Mr. Baily, a compositor in the JOURNAL and tried to get him to go with him to deliver it. I told him that I would not go that I had nothing to do with it. I also told him that he was doing wrong for delivering notes. He said he did not care, that he was going to mind what his father told him. He said the notes were from his father H. B. Willis and that the Union printers were going to pay their way home and give them $20 each. He still remained in the office until I got ready to go to dinner and he asked me if I was going home. I told him not right away, I believed I would take a walk before I went home. I then saw Messrs. Bean and Colbert in company with H. B. Willis, Robert Kennedy, of the *Post*, James Jackson and Benj. Bell of the *Presbyterian*, feeling it my duty to inform Maj. Engelhard or the foreman what was going on, I started off to look for them, and found Maj Engelhard and told him all that had happened. He asked me if the foreman was aware of the facts and I told him I didn't think he was. He then told me to look for him. I came back to the office and found him. Messrs. R. W. Andrews, M. J. Pate and myself went to the boarding house to see if the statement was true. We met Messrs Bean and Colbert coming out of the house. We asked them if it was true that they were going to quit the office and they said if it was that the Typographical Union had given them $20 and transportation and they had sworn not to work any more.

Respectfully
NICHOLAS W. YOPP.

REMARKS

Young Mr. Frank Muse called on us yesterday in reference to the publication concerning him, in the JOURNAL of that morning. He assures us most positively that he has at no time taken any part in the conflict that has grown out of the strike of our printers and that everything he said on the occasion referred to was said in joke and jest. We say to the public therefore as we say to him that it gives us very great pleasure to accept his statement as true and that entertaining none but the kindliest feelings for him we sincerely regret that any misapprehension should have arisen.

Young Mr. Charley Willis also called upon us and protested that he had never taken any part in the matter save to carry messages backwards and forwards between our printers and his father, Mr. Hardy B. Wilis; that what he had done, had been done by order of his father, and in consequence of his conviction that it was his duty to obey his father.

Further than this we have, we believe, no comment to make, at least none this morning.

The Boundary Line Case.

[From the Baltimore Gazette.

The sudden death at Saratoga of Hon. W. A. Graham, one of the Arbitrators chosen by the Legislatures of Maryland and Virginia to adjust the boundary line between Virginia and Maryland, brought the arbitration to an abrupt conclusion.

The laws passed by the respective States made no provision for an appointment to fill a vacancy in the Board, whether caused by death or resignation; and as a consequence, the whole matter remains in *statu quo* until the Legislature shall choose another to fill Governor Graham's place. The proceedings had progressed so far that all the testimony had been educed and the argument on the part of Maryland was about to be opened by Senator White, when Governor Graham's extreme illness was announced, and the Board adjourned until some future day.

His subsequent death has further postponed any meeting until the necessary legislative action is taken to reorganize the Board.

From all we can learn, the loss of Governor Graham has been a serious one to both States. From the beginning of the investigation, he was the most attentive and diligent in his efforts to understand the points of the controversy, and most assiduously bent his mind to grasp the difficulties of the case, and all the counsel agree that whatever might have been his conclusions, they would have been fair and impartial, and have been reached only after the most mature deliberation.

It is sincerely to be hoped that his successor in the Board may resemble him in the qualities of mind and the evenness of temper which he possessed. In such a case brilliant talents—too often allied to restlessness and impatience, are not needed, but the essentials for the discharge of such duties are clearness of judgment, calmness and patience, and some common sense.

LET'S see. Isn't it time for Ulysses Third to be getting his first tooth?

IT is worthy of notice that all the Republican Conventions endorse President Grant's administration, and some of them commend its "purity." Fixed as it has been with black Frida operations, ring frauds, and Indian plunder, and run mainly by Cameron, Boss Shepherd, and their asphalt cronies, these endorsements are significent of what the Republican party is.

COLONEL Valentine Baker, the aristocratic gentleman who assaulted a young lady in an English railway coach, has been dismissed from the army. The question of raising his salary was not thought of.

(Special Correspondence of the Journal.)

The University and its Prospects—The Condition of the Buildings, &c.

CHAPEL HILL N. C.,
August 17th, 1875.

Messrs Editors;—You will be pleased to learn that the signs are encouraging for a favorable re-opening of the University. The list of enquiries from young men extends from Ontario, Canada, to the glades of Florida. The work on the college buildings is progressing towards completion, and there will be plenty of ready rooms by the 1st of September. Several of the faculty are already here. There is an abundance of fresh market products in all the region around. Board will probably range from ten to fifteen dollars per month. It is understood by those best informed that none will be allowed to charge more than fifteen. The college hotel has been repaired and there is a number of private boarding houses that will be opened. Although the circulars that have been sent out, recommend that applicants should be sixteen years of age—the trustees and faculty will not scrupulously require that. They only advise to that age as best for all. The four courses in the University are admirably adapted to the need of our young men. They offer facilities alike to those who cannot take the full collegiate curriculum and to those who desire a broad thorough training.

We are all in good cheer. The prospect is bright. Tell the Carolinians of the East that the day has come for the education of their sons without the sacrifice involved in robbing North Carolina to build up other States.

A.

A CASE has recently occurred at Goshen Massachusetts, that seems to confirm the popular belief that beech trees are never struck by lightning.

The Southern Methodists.

The Nashville *Christian Advocate*, of last Saturday, consolidates the Conference returns of the Methodist Church South for 1874. The following are the aggregates:

Traveling preachers	3,224
Superannuated preachers	261
Local preachers	5,356
White members	396,764
Colored members	2,662
Indian members	4,497
Total preachers and membership	712,765
Increase over 1873	37,375
Infants baptized	24,909
Adults baptized	49,358
Sunday-schools	7,204
Sunday-school teachers	48,825
Sunday school scholars	328,634
Collections for Conference claimants	$ 64,294 20
Collections for missions	101,653 46

The number of Conferences is thirty-seven, of which North Georgia is the largest—having a membership of 51,683. North Carolina is next, with a membership of 50,436.

The Lord's Prayer.

Here is something curious for you. It is the Lord's Prayer in the English of former times, and it shows how the language has changed:

THE ENGLISH FORMS OF THE LORD'S PRAYER
A. D. 1258.

Fader ure in honne, haleowine beoh thi nenne cumer thi kuneriche thy wille beoth idon in huene and in The eorch dawe bried gif ous thilk dawe. And worzif ure dettes, as vi vorsifen ure dettoures. And lene ous nough into temptation, bot delyvoros of uvel. Amen.

A. D. 1300.

Fader our in hevenne, Halewyd by thi name, thi kingdom come. Thi wille be done as in hevene and in erthe. Oure urche days bred give us to-day. And forgive us oure dettes, as we forgive our dettoures. And lede us not into temptation. Bote delgvere us of uvel. Amen.

A. D. 1582.

Our father which art in heauen, sanctified by thy name. Let thy kingdom come. Thy will be done, as in heaven, in earth also Giue vs to-day our superstantial bread. And lead vs not temptation. But deliuer us from evil. Amen.

A. C. 1611.

Our father which art in heauen, hallowed be thy Name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth as it is in heauen. Giene us this day our dayly bread. And lede vs not into temptation, but be deliuer vs from euil. For thine is the kingdom and the power, and the glory for euer. Amen.

A Two-Legged Raccoon.

A friend at Supply, in Brunswick county, writes us as follows:

On the night of the 17th, two negro boys, Wm. Birnard and John Holland, were hunting. The latter climbed the tree for the vermin, while the former mistook him for a raccoon and shot him.

Lockwood's Folly is a great place for great snakes, great mistakes, and great "raccoons," but I cannot think that there are any large enough to take a fourteen year old negro for one.

We do not think it a very dangerous case, as the shot were small and most of them took effect in the leg.

Board of Education.

A meeting of the Board of Education for Wilmington township, was held on Thursday night. Present, A. H. Morris, Chairman, A. Howe and J. E. Sampson.

A. H. Morris who had been appointed at the last meeting of the Board to visit the school-house in the township, assigned to white children, submitted a report which was ordered to be referred to the next meeting of the Board for consideration.

A Howe submitted a verbal report which was held over for consideration at the next meeting.

J. E. Sampson reported, having visited the colored school-houses in the township under appointment from the Board. His report will be considered at the next meeting.

It was ordered that two advertisements for teachers be inserted in the papers in the city.

Mr. Harris was instructed to open correspondence with Col. S. D. Pool, Superintendent of Public Instruction, in regard to the Peabody Appropriation Fund, to report at next meeting.

The annual report for 1874-75, from the out-going committee, was received and referred to next meeting for consideration.

Several applications for appointment as teachers were received, and laid over until the next meeting.

The Board then took a recess until the first Thursday in September.

"No eeting apuls in scool onrs," reads a sign on a blackboard of a school house in enlightened old Massachusetts, where education is supposed to sit on the top rail and make faces at ignorance.

What I Know About Vegetine.

SOUTH BOSTON, May 9, 1870.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.:

Dear Sir—I have had considerable experience with the VEGETINE. For dyspepsia, general debility and impure blood the VEGETINE is superior to anything which I have ever used. I commenced taking VEGETINE about the middle of last winter, and, after using a few bottles, it entirely cured me of dyspepsia, and my blood never was in so good condition as at the present time. It will afford me pleasure to give any further particulars relative to what it is know about this good medicine to any one who will call or address me at my residence, 38 Athens street.

Very respectfully,
MONROE PARKER.
38 Athens street.

Dyspepsia.

SYMPTOMS—Want of appetite, faint or gnawing sensation in the pit of the stomach, heartburn, dryness and whiteness of the tongue in the morning, sense of listlessness in the stomach, bowels sometimes rumbling, and pain, and gas which is occasionally interrupted by slight paleness of the eyes. The mouth is clammy, or has a sour or bitter taste. Very frequent sick spells are ushered in, palpitation of the heart, headache, and disorders of the stomach, as seeing double etc., these aggravate debility, fancies or evil forebodings, being dejection of the spirits, the arbor vitæ, and frightful dreams.

Gained Fifteen Pounds of Flesh.

SOUTH BERWICK, ME., Jan. 6, 1872.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.:

Dear Sir—I was sorely afflicted with dyspepsia in its worst form for the last ten years, and have taken hundreds of dollars worth of medicine without obtaining any relief. In September I commenced taking the VEGETINE, since which time my health has steadily improved.

My food digests well, and I have gained fifteen pounds of flesh. There are several others in this place taking the VEGETINE; all have obtained relief.

Yours, truly,
THOMAS E. MOORE,
Overseer Card room, Portsmouth Co's Mills.

All Diseases of the Blood.

If VEGETINE will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the *Great Blood Purifier*. The great source of disease originates in the blood, and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

GOOD EVIDENCE.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26, 1872.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—The two bottles of VEGETINE furnished me by your agent my wife has used with great benefit. For a long time she has been troubled with dizziness and confusion; these troubles are now entirely removed by the use of VEGETINE.

She was also troubled with dyspepsia and general debility, and has been greatly benefitted.

THOMAS GILMORE,
294 Walnut St.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE.

MR. H. R STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, VEGETINE, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise, for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease, catarrh, and had such bad coughing spells that it would seem as though I could never breathe any more, but VEGETINE has cured me; and I do feel to thank God all the time that there is so good a medicine as VEGETINE, and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs and weak, sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise everybody to take the VEGETINE, for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines that ever was.

MRS. L. GORE,
Corner Magazine and Walnut streets, Cambridge, Mass.

APPRECIATION.

CHARLESTOWN, MASS., March 19, 1869.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" (VEGETINE), in my family for several years, and think that, for scrofula or Cankerous Humors or Rheumatic affections, it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier and spring medicine, it is the best thing I ever used; and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. A. A. DINSMORE,
19 Russell street.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists!

july 25 w

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Life and Labors of
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IT IS NOT A PHYSIC, but, by stimulating the secretive organs, gently and gradually removes all impurities, and regulates the entire system.

IT IS NOT A DOCTORED BITTERS, but is a

VEGETABLE TONIC

which assists digestion, and thus stimulate the appetite for food necessary to invigorate the weakened or inactive organs, and gives strength to all the vital forces.

IT CARRIES ITS OWN RECOMMENDATION, as the large and rapidly increasing sales testify. Price One Dollar a bottle. Ask your druggist for it. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa., Wholesale Agents. dw

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Wherever they have been exhibited they have invariably carried away the gold medal over all competitors. The first European and resident pianists have thoroughly tried and tested their various styles of instruments, and have voluntarily accorded them their unqualified approbation, and have given to the firm the most valuable certificates of their opinion

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The ordinary fifty cents jar, that we are now rushing out at thirty cents.

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For sale by
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700 Rolls Heavy Bagging,
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For sale by
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400 Barrels S. H. Molasses,
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60 Boxes D. S. Sides,
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50 Boxes D. S. Sides,
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75 Barrels Pork,
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5,000 Bushels Best Mixed and White Corn,
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500 Bales C. R. & E. Hay,
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For sale low by
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300 Rolls Extra Heavy Bagging,
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100 Hhds and Bbls New Crop Cuba Molasses,
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150 Tons Guenepo Guano,
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WILLIAMS & MURCHISON.

aug 21

TRADE MARK.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LEA & PERRINS'

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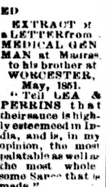
PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "Only Good Sauce."



EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

May, 1851.

And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce.

At the BREAKFAST TABLE it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat, Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the DINNER TABLE, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

From New York Times.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famou Worcestershire Sauce.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS
NEW YORK
June 22 148 yd&w

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A SEASIDE RESORT,

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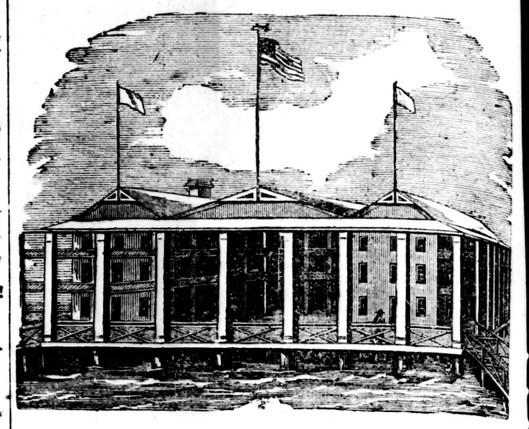

THE ABOVE ESTABLISHMENT, SO FAVORABLY INTRODUCED TO THE PUBLIC last Summer by the new owner, Capt. K. D. Graham, of Mecklenburg, is for the season of 1875, May 1st to October 1st, open to such Visitors only as the undersigned may be willing to admit to his family circle. He hopes to renew his pleasant acquaintance with all former guests of the Atlantic Hotel.

The peculiar situation of this house affords all the *pleasure of a voyage* without peril or seasickness.

NO DUST! NO FLIES!! NO MOSQUITOES!!!

Bathing Houses are attached to the house, where guests may at once enjoy the exhilarating effects of salt water and learn the art of swimming. *Surf* as good as any upon the coast. The Music Hall and surrounding galleries added last year, are a pleasant retreat from the glare of the sun by day, and a brilliant court of Terpsichore at night.

All the games for exercise and amusement to be found at inland resorts, besides pleasure Boats, fast sailing and well manaed, for

PIC-NICS, FISHING PARTIES, MOONLIGHT SAILS,

and visiting points of interest in the vicinity.

The choicest WINES and LIQUORS are to be had at the RESTAURANT of the undersigned.

Music Hall and Croquet Parks open to my visitors. Tickets required for other parties.

Aided by courteous assistants and a corps of polite and attentive servants, with proper rooms and decided improvements recently made in the Culinary Department, the proprietor flatters himself that his BOARDING HOUSE, under the new regime, will be even more attractive to his select company than the Hotel was to the general public. Strict decorum will be rigidly enforced and the comfort of visitors attentively studied.

TERMS: $2.50 per day for first week; $1.50 per day for second week.

Special contracts made with families and Excursionists. Liberal reduction to army officers. Children and servants half price.

may13 -d&w tf. GEO. W. CHARLOTTE, Proprietor.

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